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REEDOM SE

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

AND AN AGREMENT WITH BELL.

Tyes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons.

Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. —JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XX. NO. 11.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1850.

As we step upon your hospitable shores, we reach to you our hands in hearty greetings. We hope for a friendly return; for a reception such as one free people gives to another. We count upon such sympathics as must exist between free men who mutually hone each ether.

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BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1850.

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For interest and the second of the control of the second of the control of the c

out subjecting the two races to the greatest calamity, and the section to poverty, desolation or wretchedness, and accordingly feel bound by every consideration of interest, safety and duty, to defend it.

This hostile feeling on the part of the North towards the social organization of the South, long lay dormant; but it only required some cause which would make the impression on those who felt most intensely, that they were responsible for its continuance, to call it into action. The increasing power of this government, and of the control of the Northern section over all of it, furnished the cause. It was they made an impression on the minds of many, that they made an impression on the minds of many, that there was little or no restraint to prevent the govern-ment to do whatever is might choose to do. This

ment to do whatever it might choose to do. This was sufficient of itself to put the most fanatical portion of the North in action, for the purpose of destroying the existing relation between the two races in the South.

But this powerful cord has proved no better than the spiritual. It resisted for a long time the explesive tendency of the agitation, but has finally snapped under its force—if not entirely, nearly so. Nor is there one of the remaining cords which has not been greatly weakened. To this extent the Union has already been destroyed by agitation, in the only

been greatly weakened. To this extent the Union has already been destroyed by agitation, in the only way it can be, by snapping asunder and weakening the cords which bind it together.

If the agitation goes on, the same force, acting with increased intensity, as has been shown, there will be nothing left to hold the States together, except force. But surely, that can with no propriety of language be called a Union, when the only means by which the weaker is held connected with the stronger portion is force. It may, indeed, keep them connected, but the connection will partake much more of the character of subjugation on the part of the weaker to the stronger, than the union of free independent and sovereign States, in one fedden Union, as they stood in the early stages of the government, and which only is worthy of the sacred name of Union.

[Remainder next next.]

The following just and noble sentiments are coped from the Lynn 'Bay State,' a Democratic paper: are the Democrats of the Free States, are the Whigs, willing to submit to a state of things so just and degrading? Are they to be frightened at submission to the South by threats of secess at Must the free men of the Free States crouch a for the sake of harmony and the preservation of the Union? Must we be adirectly in favor of extending slavery, in order to live in peace with our southern neighbors? We have not been among the number if any there be, who take pleasure in calculating the value of the Union, or who are willing to see this glorious fabric, the creation of our patriotic fathers, shattered to pieces—and yet, we will say, that if it has no other cement to keep it together but the extension of slavery, let it fly asunder—let it fall—let it perish forever!

Desert and Slavery.—From time to time correspondents of western newspapers have reported the fact, that slavery already exists, and finds toleration, in Deseret. Here is another testimony to the same fact. A correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent, writing from Salt Lake, gives some account of the Mormons, and, in the course of his let-

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SPEECH

ACREVAL DIW MOIND ON

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER,

ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION, DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

A FULL REPORT, REVISED BY HIMSELF.

The Vice President stated the first business before the Senate to be the unfinished business of yester-day—the motion to refer to the Committee on Terri-tories the Message of the President of the United States, transmitting the Constitution of California, upon which the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Walk-

er) had the floor.

Mr. Walker.—Mr. President, this vast audience has not this morning assembled to hear me. There is but one man, in my opinion, who could have attracted them, and they expect to hear him. I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to yield the floor to the Hon. Senator from Massachusetts, as I understand it is not material with him upon which of the two questions before the Senate fie speaks.

Mr. Webster.—Before I go on, I must return my thanks to the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. Walker,) and the Senator from New York, (Mr. Seward,) for their kind courtesy in allowing me to address the

Mr. President:

I wish to speak to-day, not as a Massachusetts man, nor as a Northern man, but as an American, and a member of the Senate of the United States. States—a body not yet moved from its propriety, not lost to a just sense of its own dignity, and its own high responsibilities, and a body to which the country looks with confidence for wise looks with confidence for wise, moderate, patriotic, and healing councils. It is not to be denied that we live in the midst of strong agitations, are are surrounded by very considerable dangers to our institutions of government. The imprisoned winds are let loose. The East, the West, the North, and the stormy South, Il combine to throw the whole ocean into comm tion, to toss its billows to the skies, and to disclos its profoundest depths. I do not affect to regard myself, Mr. President, as holding, or as fit to hold. the helm in this combat of the political elements; but I have a duty to perform, and I mean to perform it with fidelity—not without a sense of surrounding dangers, but not without hope. I have a part to act, not for my own security or safety, for I am looking out for no fragment upon which to float away from the wreck, if wreck there must be, but for the good of the whole, and the preservation of the whole; and there is that which will keep me to my duty during this struggle, whether the sun and the stars shall appear or shall not appear for many days. I speak to-day for the preservation of the Union. Hear me for my cause. I speak to-day, out of a solicitous and anxious heart, for the restoration to the country of that quiet and that harmony which make the blessings of this Union so rich and so dear to us all. These are the topics that I propose to myself to discuss; these are the motives, and the sole motives, that influence me in the wish to communicate my opinions to the Senate and the country; and if I can do any thing, however little, for the promotion of these ends, I shall have accomplished all that I de-

Mr. President, it may not be amiss to recur very briefly to the events which equally sudden and extra-ordinary have brought the political condition of the country to what it now is. In May, 1846, the Uni-ted States declared war against Mexico. Her aries, then on the frontiers, entered the provinces of nat Republic; met and defeated all her troops; penetrated her mountain passes, and occupied her capital. The marine force of the United States took possession of her forts and her towns on the Atlantic and on the Pacific. In less than two years, a treaty was negociated by which Mexico ceded to the Uni-ted States a vast territory, extending seven or eight hundred miles along the shore of the Pacific; reaching back over the mountains, and across the desert, until it joined the frontier of the state of Texas. It so happened that in the distracted and feeble state of the Mexican Government, before the declaration of war by the United States against Mexico had beor war by the United States against Mexico had be-come known in California, the people of California, under the lead of American officers, overthrew the existing Provincial Government of California—the Mexican authorities—and run up an independent flag. When the news arrived at San Francisco that war had been declared by the United States against Mexico, this independent flag was pulled down and the stars and stopes of this Union hoisted in its stead. So, sir, before the war was over, the powers of the United States, military and naval, had possession or San Francisco and upper California, and a great rush of emigrants from various parts of the world, took place in California in 1846 and 1847. But now, behold another wonder.

In January, of 1848, the Mormons, it is said, or

In January, of 1848, the Mormons, it is said, or some of them, made a discovery of an extraordinary rich mine of gold—or rather, of a very great quantity gold, hardly fit to be called a mine, for it was spread near the surface—on the lower part of the South or American branch of the Sacramento. They seem to have attempted to conceal their discovery for some time; but soon another discovery, perhaps of greater importance, was made of gold in another part of the American branch of the Sacramento, and near the American branch of the Sacramento. Sutter's fort, as it is called. The fame of these discoveries spread far and wide. They excited more and more the spirit of emigration towards California, which had been already excited; and persons crowded in hundreds and flocked towards the bay of San Francisco. This, as I have said, took place in the Francisco. This, as I have said, took place in the winter and spring of 1848. The digging commenced in the spring of that year, and from that time to this the work of searching for gold has been prosecuted with a success not heretofore known in the history of

We all know, sir, how incredulous the American public was at the accounts which reached us at first of these discoveries; but we all know now that ly confirmation, and down to the present moment I suppose assurances are as strong after the experience of these several months, of mines of gold apparently of these several months, of mines of gold apparently inexhaustible in the regions near San Francisco, in California, as they were at any period of the earlier dates of the accounts. It so happened, sir, that, although in a time of peace, it became a very important subject for legislative consideration and legislative decision, to provide a proper Tarritorial Governtive decision, to provide a proper Territorial Govern ment for California, yet diffe rences of op/nion in the ment Ist California, yet differences of op/nion in the concils of the Government prevented the establishment of any such Territorial Government for California at the last session of Congress. Under this state of things, the inhabitants of San Francisco and California, then amounting to of things, the inhabitants of San Francisco and Californio—then amounting to a great number of people—in the summer of last year, thought it to be their duty to establish a local Government. Under the proclamation of General Riley, the people chose delegates to a Convention—that Convention met at Monterey. They formed a Constitution for the State of California, and it was adopted by the people of California in their primary assemblages. Desirous of immediate connexion with the United States, its Senators were appointed and Representatives cho-Senators were appointed and Representatives cho en, who have come hither, bringing with them the uthentic Constitution of the State of California; and now present themselves, asking, in behalf of neir State, that the State may be admitted into this Jnion as one of the United States. This Constitution, sir, contains an express prohibition against slavery or involuntary servitude in the State of California. It is said, and I suppose truly, that of the members the compressed that California. nia. It is said, and I suppose truly, that of the mem-bers who composed that Convention some sixteen were natives and had been residents of the slaveholding States, about twenty-two were from the non-slaveholding States, and the remaining ten members were either native Californians or old settlers in

int country. This prohibition against slavery, it is aid, was inserted with entire unanimity.

And it is this circumstance, sir, the prohibition of slavery by that Convention, which has contributed to raise—I do not say it has wholly raised—the dispuse as to the propriety of the admission of California into the Union under this Constitution. It is not to be denied, Mr. President—nobody thinks of denying—that, whatever reasons were assigned at the commencement of the late war with Mexico, it was prosecuted for the purpose of the acquisition of territory, and under the alleged argument that the cession of territory was the only form in which proper composition could be made to the United States by Mexico for the various claims and demands which of station country had against that govern-the people of this country had against that govern-ment. At any rate, it will be found that Pres. Polk's ment. At any rate, it will be found that Pres. Polk's message at the commencement of the session of 1847, avowed that the war was to be prosecuted until some acquisition of territory was made. And, as the acquisition was to be south of the line of the United in warm climates and countries, it was nat. I suppose, expected by the South, that whater acquisitions were made in that region would be

tions which have taken place, is not in fact according to the meck spirit of the gospel. It is not kindly affectioned. It does not 'seek another's, and not its own.' It does not 'seek another's, and not its own.' It does not 'let the oppressed go free.' These are sentiments which are cherished, and recently with greatly augmented force, among the people of the Northern States. It has taken hold of the retained opinion of Mr. Madison. You observe, sir that the term slave or slavery is not used in the Continuous and the continuous continuous and the continuous continuous continuous and the continuous lation between the two races all their lives, from their birth; having been taught in general to treat the subjects of this bondage with care and kindness—and kindness—have not yet taken this view of the subject which I have mentioned. There are thousands of religious men, with consciences as tender as any of their brethren at the North, who do not see the unlawfulness of slavery; and there are more thousands of religious men, with consciences as tender as any of their brethren at the North, who do not see

of that great religious community, the Methodist Episcopal Church. That separation was brought about by differences of opinion upon this peculiar subject of slavery. I felt great concern as that dispute went on about the result, and I was in hopes that the .difference of opinion might be adjusted, because I looked upon that religious denomination as one of the great props of religion and morals throughout the whole country, from Maine to Georgia. The result was against my wishes and against my hopes. I have read all their proceedings, and all their arguments, but I have never yet been able to come to the conclusion that there was any real ground for that separation; in other words, that no good could be produced by that separation. I must say I nity, the Methodist 1787, the ve that separation; in other words, that no good could be produced by that separation. I must say I think there was some want of candor and charity. Sir, when a question of this kind takes hold of the religious sentiments of mankind, and comes to be discussed in the religious assemblies of clergy and laity, there is always to be expected, or always to be feared, a great degree of excitement. It is in the nature of man, manifested by his whole history, that religious disputes are apt to become warm, and men's strength of conviction is proportionate to their views of the magnitude of the questions. In all such disputes, there will sometimes men be found with whom every thing is absolute—absolutely wrong, or absolutely right. They see the right clearly; they think others ought to do it, and they are disposed to establish that line upon their own convictions of the truth and the justice of their own opinions, and they are willing to mark and guard that line by placing along it a series of decrease a lines of heundary are marked by most to the whole territory or the west all the territory northwest of the Ohio. Three years before, Virginia and other States had jurisdiction, and that was all the territory or the west of the Ohio. Three years before, Virginia and other States had made a cession of that great territory to the United States. And a most magnificent act it was. I never reflect upon it without a disposition to do honor and justice—and justice would be the highest honor—to Virginia, for that act of cession of her North-Western territory. I will say, sir, it is one of her fairest claims to the respect and gratitude of the United States, and from the intelligence and patriotism of her leading states to her: that from her counsels, and from the intelligence and patriotism of her leading statesmen, proceeded the first idea put into practice for the formation of a general Constitution of the United States. Now, sir, the ordinance of 1787 applied thus to the whole territory over which the Constitution of the United the ordinance took effect immediately on its passage when their own opinions, and they are willing to mark and guard that line by placing along it a series of dogmas, as lines of boundary are marked by posts and stones. There are men who, with clear perceptions, as they think, of their own duty, do not perceive how too hot a pursuit of one duly may involve them in the violation of others, or how too warm an embracement of one truth may lead to a disregard of other truths equally important. As I heard it stated strongly, not many days ago, these persons are disposed to mount upon some particular duty as upon a war horse, and to drive furiously, on and upon, and over all other duties that may stand in the way. There are men who, in times of that sort and disputes of that sort, are of opinion that human duties may be ascertained with the exactness of mathematics. They deal with morals as with mathematics, and they think what is right may be distinguished from what is wrong with the precision of an alge-

lations of the human race—the individual heart and mind of man.

Now, sir, upon the general nature, character and influence of slavery, there exists a wide difference between the Northern portion of this country and the Southern. It is said on the one side that, if not the subject of any injunction or direct prohibition in the New Testament, slavery is a wrong; that it is founded merely in the right of the strongest; and that it is an oppression, like all unjust wars, like all those conflicts by which a mighty nation subjects a weaker nation to their will; and that slavery, in its weaker nation to their will; and that slavery, in its nature, whatever may be said of it in the modifications which have taken place, is not in fact according to the meck spirit of the gospel. It is not kindly slaves ceased, the white race would multiply faster the Northern States. It has taken hold of the religious feelings it has more or less taken hold of the religious feelings of a considerable portion of mankind. The South, upon the other side, have been accustomed to this relation between the two races all their lives, from their lation between the two races all their lives, from their any of their brethren at the North, who do not see the unlawfulness of slavery: and there are more thousands, perhaps, that, whatever they may time to the in its origin, and as a matter depending upon natural right, yet take things as they are, and, finding slavery to be an established relation of the society in which they live, can see no way in which—let their opinions on the abstract question be what they may—it is in the power of the present generation to relieve themselves from this relation. And, in this respect, candor obliges me to say, that I believe they are just as conscientious, many of them, and of the religious as conscientious, many of them, and of the religious people all of them, as they are in the North in holding different opinions.

Why, Sir, the honorabic Senator from South Carolina, the other day, alluded to the great separation of that great religious community, the Methodist

does not allow him to be here to-day—
A Senator.—He is here. (Referring to Mr. Calhere of from what is wrong with the precision of an algebraic equation. They have, therefore, none too
much charity towards others who differ from them.
They are apt, too, to think that nothing is good but
what is perfect, and that there are no compromises
or modifications to be made in submission to difference of opinion, or in deference to other men's judgment. If their perspicacious vision enables them to
detect a spot on the face of the sun, they think that a
good reason why the sun should be struck down from
heaven. They prefer the chance of running into
utter darkness to living in heavenly light, if that
heavenly light be not absolutely without any imperfection. They are impatient men, too impatient always to give heed to the admission of St. Paul, that
'we are not to do evil that good may come'—too impatient to wait for the slow progress of moral causes
in the improvement of mankind. They do not remember that the doctrines and miracles of Jesus
Christ have, in eighteen hundred years, converted
only a small portion of the human race; and among
the nations that are converted to Christianity, they
forget how many vices and crimes, public and
private, still prevail, and that many of them, public
crimes especially, which are offences against the
Christian religion, pass without exciting particular

does not allow him to be here to-day—
A Senator.—He is here. (Referring to Mr. CalMr. Webster.—I am very happy to hear that he is

may he long be in health and the enjoyment of it
to serve his country—said the other day that he considered this ordinance as the first in the series of
measures calculated to enfeeble the South, and deprive them of their just participation in the benefits
and privileges of this government. He says very
properly that it was done under the old confederation,
and before this constitution went into effect; but,
my present purpose is only to say, Mr. President,
the very constitution of th

THE LIB ... RATOR.

The properties of the Turined States.

Union as a slave State in 1845; and that, sir, pretty much closed the whole chapter, and settled the whole account. That closed the whole chapter, that settled the whole account, because the annexation of Texas upon the conditions and under the guaranties importance, I deem it right to put myself rectus in whole account. That closed the whole chapter, that settled the whole account, because the annexation of the whole account, and the Rio bears are of land, capable of being cultivated by slave labor, between this Capitol and the Rio Gande or the Nueces, or whatever is the proper boundary of Texas—not from this place the western boundary of Texas, was fixed, pledged, fastened, decided, to be slave territory forever where the state of the section of the state of the western boundary of Texas, was fixed, pledged, fastened, decided, to be slave territory forever where the state of the section of of

think I have heard it suid, when Mr. Jay negotiated the treaty of 1794 with Eagland, he did not know that cotton was exported at all from the United States the right to carry which gave to the United States the right to carry their own commodities to England in their own ships, the custom-house in London refused to admit cotton, upon an allegation that it could not be an America. Sir, there is not so remarkable a chapter in our upon an allegation that it could not be an America at the country which is to raised in America. They would hardly think so now!

Well, sir, we know what followed. The age of cotton became a golden age for our Southern breth-rer. It gratified their desire for imprevement and accumulation, at the same time that it excited it. The desire grew by what if fed upon, and there soon serves or a wreas for the cultivation of the cotton corp, and measures leading to this result were brought about, rapidly, one after another, under the lead of Southern men at the head of the government, they having a majority in both branches to accomplish their ends. The honorable member from Cariolina observed that there has been a majority all only the continent of the continent

did avow this object, himself, openly, boldly and manfully; he did not disguise his conduct or his

manfully; he did not disguise his conduct or his motives.

Mr. Calhoun—Never, never.

Mr. Webster—What he means he is very apt to say,
Mr. Calhoun—Always, always.

Mr. Webster—And I honor him for it. This admission of Texas was in 1845. Then, in 1847, factor, the proposition I have mentioned was brought forward by my friend from Georgia, and the Northern Democracy voted straight ahead against it.

Their remedy was to apply to the acquisitions, after they should come in, the Wilmot Proviso. What follows? These two gentlemen, worthy and honor. ern Democracy voted straight ahead against it. Their remedy was to apply to the acquisitions, after they should come in, the Wilmot Froviso. What follows? These two gentlemen, worthy and honorable and influential men—and if they had not been, they could not have carried the measure—these two gentlemen, members of this body, brought in Texas, and by their votes they also prevented the passage of the resolution of the honorable Scnator from Georgia, and then they went home and took the lead in the Free Soil party. And there they stand, sir! They leave us here, bound in honor and conscience by the resolutions of annexation—they leave us here to take the odium of fulfilling the obligations in favor of slavery which they voted us into, or else the greater odium of violating those obligations while they are at home making rousing and capital speeches for free soil and no slavery. (Laughter, And therefore I say, sir, that there is not a chapter in our history, respecting public me sures and public men, more full of what should create surprise, more full of what does create, in my mind, extreme mortification, than that of the conduct of this Northern Democracy. Democracy.

Mr. President, sometimes, when a man is found in

Mr. President, sometimes, when a man is found in a new relation to things around him and to other men, he says the world has changed, and that he has not changed. I believe, sir, that our self-respect leads us often to make this declaration in regard to ourselves, when it is not exactly true. An individual is more apt to change, perhaps, than all the world around him. But, under the present circumstances, and under the responsibility which I know I incur by what I am now stating here, I feel at liberty to recur to the various expressions and statements, made by what I am now stating nere, I reet at merty to re-cur to the various expressions and statements, made at various times, of my own opinions and resolutions respecting the admission of Texas, and all that has followed. Sir, as early as 1836, or in the earlier part followed. Sir, as early as 1836, or in the earlier part of 1837, a matter of conversation and correspondence between myself and some private friends was this project of annexing Texas to the United States; and an honorable gentleman with whom I have had a long acquaintance, a friend of mine, now perhaps in this chamber—I mean Gen. Hamilton, of South in this chamber—I mean Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina—was knowing to that correspondence. I had voted for the recognition of Texan independence, because I believed it was an existing fact surprising and astonishing as it was, and I wished well to the new republic; but I manifested from the first utter opposition to bringing her, with her territory, into the Union. I had occasion, sir, in 1837, to meet Gionde in New Yest, case as a little with the control of the con the Union. I had occasion, sir, in 1657, to meet friends in New York, on some political occasion, and I then stated my sentiments on the subject. It was the first time that I had occasion to advert to it; and I will ask a friend near me to do me the favor to read an extract from the speech, for the Senate may find it rather tedious to listen to the whole of it. It

was delivered in Niblo's Garden, in 1837.

Mr. Greene then read the following extract from the speech of the honorable Senator, to which he referred:—

Gentlemen, we all see that, by whomsoever pos-sessed. Texas is likely to be a slaveholding country; and I frankly avow my entire unwillingness to do any thing which shall extend the slavery of the African race on this continent, or add other slaveholding States When I say that I regard slavery in itself as a great

'When I say that I regard slavery in itself as a great moral, social, and political evil, I only use language which has been adopted by distinguished men, themselves citizens of slaveholding States.

'I shall do nothing, therefore, to favor or encourage its further extension. We have slavery already among us. The Constitution found it among us; it recognized it, and gave it solemn guaranties.

'To the full extent of these guaranties, we are all bound, in honor, in justice, and by the Constitution. All the stipulations contained in the Constitution in favor of the slaveholding States which are already in the Union, ought to be fulfilled, and, so far as depends on me, shall be fulfilled in the fulness of their spirit and to the exactness of their letter. Slavery as it exists in the States is beyond the reach of Congress. It is a concern of the States themselves. They

gress. It is a concern of the States themselves. They have never submitted it to Congress, and Congress has no rightful power over it.

'I shall concur, therefore, in no act, no measure, no menace, no indication of purpose which shall inter-fere or threaten to interfere with the exclusive au-thority of the several States over the matter of slave-ry, as it exists within their respective limits. All this appears to me to be matter of plain and imperative duty But when we come to speak of admitting new

States, the subject assumes an entirely different aspect. Our rights and our duties are then both different.

'I see, therefore, no political necessity for the analysis of the subject as nexation of Texas to the Union—no advantages to be derived from it; and objections to it of a strong, and in my judgment, of a decisive character.'

Mr. Webster-I have nothing, sir, to add to nor to take back from these sentiments. That, the Senate will perceive, was in 1837. The purpose of immediately annexing Texas at that time was abandoned or postponed; and it was not revived with so happened that I had become a member of the Ex-ecutive Administration, and was for a short period in the Department of State. The annexation of Texas was a subject of conversation—not confidential, with the President and heads of Departments as well as with other public men. No serious attempt was then made, however, to bring it about left the Department of State in May, 1843, and shortly after I learned, though no way connected with official information, that a design had been taken up of bringing in Texas, with her slave territory and population, into the United States. I was here in Washington at the time, and persons are now here who will remember that we had an arranged meeting for conversation upon it. I went home to Massa chusetts, and proclaimed the existence of that put pose, but could get no audience and but little attention. Some did not believe it, and some were too much engaged in their own pursuits to give it any heed. They had gone to their farms, or to their merchandize, and it was impossible to arouse any sentiment in New England or in Massachusetts that should combine the two greet political parties against should combine the two great political parties against this annexation; and, indeed, there was no hope of bringing the Northern Democracy into that view, for the leaning was all the other way. But, sir, even the leaning was all the other way. But, sir, even with Whigs, and leading Whigs, I am ashamed to say, there was a great indifference towards the admission of Texas, with slave territory, into his Union. It went on. I was then out of Congress. The annexation resolutions passed the 1st of March, Union. It went on. I was then out of Congress. The annexation resolutions passed the 1st of March, 1845. The Legislature of Texas complied with the conditions, and accepted the guaranties; for the phraseology of the language of the resolution is, that Texas is to come in 'upon the conditions and under the guaranties herein prescribed.' I happened to be returned to the Senate in March, 1845, and was here in December, 1845, when the acceptance by Texas of the conditions proposed by Congress was laid before us by the President, and an act for the consummation of the connection was laid before the laid before us by the President, and an act for the consummation of the connection was laid before the two Houses. The connection was not completed. A final law, doing the deed of annexation ultimately and finally, had not been passed; and when it was upon its final passage here, I expressed my opposition to it, and recorded my vote in the negative; and there that vote stands, with the observations that I made upon that consumer. there that vote stands, with the observations that I made upon that occasion. It has happened that between 1837 and this time, on various occasions and opportunities, I expressed my entire opposition to the admission of slave States, or the acquisition of any new slave territories, to be added to the United States. I know, sir, no change in my own sentiments or my own purposes in that respect. I will now again ask my friend from Rhode Island to read another extract from a speech of mine, made at another extract from a speech of mine, made at a Whig Convention in Springfield, Mass., in the month of September, 1847.

Mr. Greene here read the following extract:

'We hear much just now of a panacea for the dangers and evils of alavery and siave annexation, which they call 'Wilmot Proviso.' That certainly is a just sentiment, but it is not a sentiment to found any new party upon. It is not a sentiment on which Massachusetts Whige differ. There is not a man in this hall who holds to it more firmly than I do, and no one who adheres to it more than another.

'I feel some little interest in this matter, sir. Did I not commit myself in 1838 to the whole doctrine, fuily, entirely? And I must be permitted to say, that I cannot quite consent that more recent discoverers should claim the merit and take out a patent.
'I deny the priority of their invention. Allow me to say, sir, it is not their thunder.'

'We are to use the first, and last, and every occasion which offers to oppose the extension of slave power. Mr. Greene here read the following extract:

Mr. Wabster—
have expressed reputs, East or Wahave turritory
experts of the first o e time comes we entative, we alle in regard to ave created new enerally gone u ation enough to me such thing, quite a differend two or more st follow, in sucertionment shou matter for the come time arrive to be distinct g to my view of blemnly pledged exas, with her estify such a professional of the control of the eg. 30 min., to
hat is the mes
hiends, the North
; and I, for on
ot violate the fa Now, as to Calvery to be excured in Texas. In eography—the California or colored race, ke other proper at I leave it to ertaken to disco at pronism, a s r rather a sort of fispring for del ome parts of C ee it among us, r to be found in ossibility. Cal a their formatio f vast ridges of ken ridges ar ed by perennia ow made free b e, some tracts ew Mexico. P ormation soupers? I have der to obtain fexico that cou go there with trips of tillable ut the rivers the gone. All the articles, and all that by i on, rice, or any made fertile only bre, as a fixed in his day, that be lestined to be fi which I believe, will be very litt he arrangement have therefore country is fixed shall ever live irrepealable a le right of holding ther, that if a re-Mexico, I would t whatever. The idle, as it re an ordinance of God. And I the purpose of into it no evide l pride, or an

e an act takin proper equality pect to realize think it a theor less derogatory had taken place upon any body ant to the cour of liberty and it I repeat, sir, a understood, the ate often on the my heart in as my heart in as again, that if a ernment for No provision for yote for it.

Now, Mr. I proposed to tablish, the proon which I pro the whole term or in the new States, has a few states.

States, has a fit and settled by and settled by and settled by case of Texas cannot be repaired to California a control of the control of the

of I speak of it here, as in Congress, as a politquestion for statesmen to set portant in a moral point of view, aportant in many other points of lator, I must look at it, consider matter of political action.

Webster-On other occasions, in debates here ressed my determination to vote for no or cession, or annexation, North or to West. My opinion has been, that trilory enough, and that we should follow maxim, 'Improve, adorn what you have her.' I think that it was in some obserat I made here on the three million los ved that sentiment. In short, sir, the seen avowed quite as often, in as before as many assemblies, as ments of mine ought to be avowed. under certain conditions, Texas in ritories, as a slave State, with a all her terrnories, as a stave State, with a pledge that if she is divided into many lose States may come in as slave States 36 deg. 30 min., how are we to deal with deg. 30 min., how are we to deal with I know no way of honorable legisthe proper time comes for the enactment, into effect all that we have stipulated to actively agree with my honorable lennessee, (Mr. Bell.), that, as soon as when she is entitled to another Repeated a new State. The should create a new State. this: that, when we gone upon the idea that when there is popthe to form a State, sixty thousand, ing, we would create a State; but we would create thing when a State is divided, States made out of it. It does w, in such a case, that the same rule of ap-That, however, is le consideration of Congress, when the rives. I may not then be here. I may o give on the occasion; but I wish understood to-day, that, accord-Government is edged by law to create new States out of nsent, when her population shall eding, and so far as such States territory lying south of 36 as slave States. meaning of the resolution which our e meaning of the resolution which our Northern Democracy, have left us to ful-for one, mean to fulfil it, because I will r, as to California and New Mexico, I hold to be excluded from those Territories by a superior to that which admits and sanctions

I mean the law of nature—of physical the law of the formation of the earth.

not exist

w settles forever, with a strength beyond all

rnia or New Mexico. Understand me, sir

an enactment, that slavery car

slavery as we regard it—slaves in gross, of and race, transferable by sale and delivery her property. I shall not discuss the point, we it to the learned gentlemen who have unen to discuss it, but I suppose there is no slav t description in California now, I understand onism, a sort of penal servitude, exists there, her a sort of voluntary sale of a man and his ng for debt, as it is arranged and exists in parts of California and New Mexico. But I mean to say is, that African slavery, as we among us, is as utterly impossible to find itself, be found in Mexico, as any other natural im-bility. California and New Mexico are Asiatic. neir formation and scenery. They are compose ast ridges of mountains of enormous height, wit ten ridges and deep valleys. The sides of thes as are barren, entirely barren, their tops cap There may be in California ade free by its constitution, and no doubt there e tracts of valuable land. But it is not so in an must have obtained on this subject, fro ation sought by himself, or communicated I have inquired and read all I could find to obtain information. What is there in New co that could by any possibility induce any body there with slaves?-There are some narrow f tillable land on the borders of the rivers e rivers themselves dry up before midsumme Il that by irrigation. And who expects to se ce, or any thing else, on lands in New Mexico by irrigation? I look upon it, thereas a fixed fact, to use an expression current a that both California and New Mexico ar ed to be free, so far as they are settled at all, inch I believe, especially in regard to New Mexico, il be very little for a great length of time; free by a strangement of things by the Power above us, have therefore to say, in this respect also, that this unity is fixed for freedom, to as many persons as all very live there, by a signopolable and as a signorable of the property o able a law, than the law that attaches to ing slaves in Texas; and I will say furhat if a resolution, or a law, were now before ide a Territorial Government for New o, I would not vote to put any prohibition into idle, as it respects any effect it would have upon would not take pains to reaffirm are, nor to re-enact the will of And I would put in no Wilmot provise for cose of a taunt or a reproach. I would put to evidence of the votes of superior power, to ne pride, even whether a just pride, a rationide, or an irrational pride, to wound the pride of rentlemen who belong to the Southern States. no such object, no such purpose. They would nk it a taunt, an indignity; they would think it to an act taking away from them what they regard a m it or not, they would is it a theoretic wrong; that something more or a derogatory to their character and their rights taken place. I propose to inflict no such wound any body, unless something essentially importlom, is to be effected. Therefore, eat, sir, and I repeat it because I wish it to be istood, that I do not propose to address the Sen often on this subject. I desire to pour out all eart in as plain a mar ner as possible; and I say, and it as plant a manner as possible, that if a proposition were now here for a Gov-ent for New Mexico, and it was moved to insert

Now, Mr. President, I have established, so far as osed to go into any line of observation to esoposition with which I set out, and up which I propose to stand or fall; and that is, that hole territory of the States in the United States, a the newly acquired territory of the United es, has a fixed and settled character, now fixed ettled by law, which cannot be repealed in the of Texas without a violation of public faith, and of Texas without a violation of pu tepealed by any human power in regard alifornia and New Mexico; that, under one the Tank every foot of territory in the or in the Territories has now received a fixed

ision for a prohibition of slavery, I would not

if we were now making a Government for is, I should treat it exactly as Mr. Polk treated provision for excluding slavery from Oregon.

Polk was known to be in excluding decidedly olk was known to be in opinion decidedly to the Wilmot Proviso; but he felt the ne ly of establishing a Government for the Terri Oregon, and, though the proviso was there ould be entirely nugatory; and, since must be entirely nugatory, and, away no that he entirely nugatory, since it took away no that, he describable, no estimable, no weighable o applie right of the South, he said he would sign he hill be the role of course above to form a Gor the sake of enacting a law to form a Go nt in that Territory, and let that entirely use s, and, in that connection, entirely senseless, pro so remain. For myself, I will say that we be a of the annexation of Canada; and if there be man, any of the Northern Democracy, or any to not the Free Soil party, who supposes it necessa-to insert a Wilmot proviso in a Territorial Gov-ment for New Mexico, that man will of course pinion that it is necessary to protect the ever snows of Canada from the foot of slavery by serpowering wing of an act of Congress ver there is a particular good to be done; ter there is a foot of land to be staid back han becoming slave territory, I am ready to assert the principle of the exclusion of alavery. I am pledged to it from the year 1837; I have been pledged to tagain and again; and I will perform those pledges; at I will not do a thing unnecessary, that wounds be feelings of others, or that does disgrace to my disgrace to my

The remainder of this indescribably base and wickspeech must be deferred till our next number.]

# The Liberator.

BOSTON, MARCH 15, 1850.

No Union with Slaveholders!

JOHN C. CALHOUN. Among the half a dozen men in Congress, the ut-erance of whose sentiments, in times of deep excitement, command the national attention, and exert in all sections of the country a strong influence over the prominent. Yet he has no breadth of character, no greatness of spirit, no generosity of purpose, no comprehensiveness of view. No man was ever more sectional in his feelings and aims. In no aspect does he present an American front; he is a Southern man as against the North; the welfare of the South, not of the republic, is the object of his solicitude; the extension and perpetuity of slavery, not the enlargetension and perpetuity of slavery, not the enlargement and preservation of liberty, are the ends of his public labors. To be simply an American; to go, in the grandiloquent language of Mr. Webster, for 'our peal of the law of gravitation, and the extinction of the law of gravitation of the law of gravitation of the law of gravitation. country, our whole country, and nothing but our present to the world a very small pattern of a man; but to be, in affection, interest, honor, absorbed by a fractional portion of the land of one's nativity, to the

utter unconsciousness of any other relations or duties, is a reduction to pigmean littleness. Intellectually, it is universally conceded that Mr. Calhoun is much above mediocrity; but a strong intellect, miserably perverted, is neither an object of admiration, nor creditable to its possessor; certainly, it is a calamity to Congress faithfully to represent? Is he Massachu to the race. The real dimensions of a man are to be setts-and as he moves, is she to follow, even to th known by the size of his heart, rather than by the lowest depth of moral degradation? No-he is only volume of his brain. But where or what is the heart one of eight hundred thousand, many of whom ar of John C. Calhoun? Who has felt its warmth? who can testify to its pulsation? who perceives in it any ity, at least in all those moral qualities and generou vitality? There is no blood in him; he is as cold as a affections which bless and preserve society. On th corpse. He is made of iron, not flesh; he is hybri- great question of slavery extension or slavery prohidous, not natural. There never has been his match bition, now before the country, the 'common per or parallel on earth, in his consecration as a public ple'-the farmers, mechanics, and working classe man to the hideous system of chattel slavery-its safe- generally-are as capable of forming their own opin ty, advancement, perpetuation. His statesmanship is nothing better, nothing less, than demonship. He Calhoun. It is for them to speak and act with is demonized by a principle or passion that destroys promptness at this crisis, (when so many public me all human affinity, and saps the foundation of all mo- are yielding to the power of corruption,) in a manner rality. He believes, and acts in accordance with that worthy of the glorious cause of liberty. Let it b belief, that it is better to reign in hell than serve in heaven.' Damnation suits his taste and temperament, as that of the lightning of heaven, that Mr. Webster he being uppermost among the damned, invested with receives no endorsement at their hands; that he has full powers of mastery. Where there are no chains, not spoken their sentiments; and that they regard no torments, no enforced degradation, no contempt of him as worthy of official censure. To facilitate such moral obligation, he could not and would not dwell a movement, the following memorial to the Legislaat ease. Universal peace, equality, purity, happiness, ture has been drawn up for signatures, not in con would be to him an intolerable state of society. Like Satan, as described in Milton's Paradise Lost, he ex-

Farewell, happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells! hail, horrors! hail,
Infernal world! and thou, profoundest hell,
Receive thy new possessor! One, who brings Receive thy new possessor! One, who bri A mind not to be chang'd by place or time. The mind is its own place, and in itself Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven. What matter where, if I be still the same, And what I should be, all but less than he Whom thunder hath made greater? Here at least We shall be free; the Almighty hath not built Here for his envy; will not drive us hence: Here we may reign secure; and in my choice To reign is worth ambition, though in hell.'

-The beams of the sun of liberty are as hateful to him as were those of the natural sun to Lucifer, after his overthrow :-

O thou! that with surpassing glory crown'd,
Look'st from thy sole dominion like the god
Of this new world; at whose sight all the stars
Hide their diminish'd heads; to thee I call,
But with no friendly voice, and add thy name,
O sun! to tell thee how I hate thy beams,
That bring to my remembrance from what state
I fell; how glorious once above thy sphere;
Till pride and worse ambition threw me down,
Warring in heaven against heaven's matchless King.'

expedient than as a permanent system. Few persons, of any note, have been so lost to shame as to vindi- fully maintainedcate it as in itself right, and worthy of perpetuity. That as the Hon. Daniel Webster confesses, in his Washington, Patrick Henry, Jefferson, all the distin- speech in the U. S. Senste, that 'no one needs in guished men of the South identified with 'the times struction and advice more than himself,' it is pecuthat tried men's souls,' invariably deplored its ex- liarly incumbent on the General Court to give such istence as an evil, and contemplated its gradual but instruction or advice in his particular case—especially certain extirpation. But Mr. Calhoun-in utter dis- as, in the speech referred to, he virtually denies the shatever. The use of such a prohibition would regard of testimonies like these, in absolute con- right of those electing him to the U. S. Senate to extempt of the self-evident truths set forth in the De- press any opinion, at any time, as to the manner in andence in hold defiance of the sentiments of a world still low in its estimate of human liberty, in violence of all the instincts of his na- termination not to vote for the application of the ture-asserts it to be a blessing, the noblest of all Ordinance of '87 to the territories of California and institutions, the source of national prosperity, the cor- New Mexico, on the specious but dangerous pretence ner-stone of the temple of republican freedom !! that it would be a superfluous act, because, in his Living, he contends for it as though existence without opinion, slavery is for ever excluded from those terit would be insupportable; and dying, he is resolved ritories by the will of God and the law of nature'to bequeath it to posterity as the richest legacy that an opinion notoriously at variance with that entercan be given! Is this unadulterated wickedness or tained by the great body of Southern slaveholders downright insanity? If he is a sane man, on this sub- and also with historical facts in regard to the exer ject; if his brain is not diseased to an extent that de- cise of despotic power, which is not absolutely destroys accountability; then he is among the wicked- pendant on either soil or climate-and inasmuch as est of men-of his father, the devil, whose work he the people of Massachusetts believe it to be equally delights to do. His conscience is seared as with a expedient and necessary that slavery should be exhot iron.' In point of cruelty, he is more to be ab- pressly prohibited in the territories aforesaid, by act horred than Caligula; on the score of tyranny, he is of Congress-it therefore becomes the duty of the worse than Pharaoh. His villanies are innumerable General Court to express its surprise and regret at and stupendous. He commits atrocities on a gigantic this avowal of Mr. Webster, and to admonish him scale. He is not merely an adulterer, a thief, a barba-rian, an oppressor, a man-stealer, in an individual beneath his feet the feelings, wishes and votes of the sense, on a private scale, but comprehensively, mul- people of Massachusetts titudinously, by wholesale. He is not to be judged by the number of slaves actually on his plantation, under his special treatment. As the shameless robber of their rights, the remorseless foe to their he shall cordially sustain, 'with all its provisions, to emancipation and improvement, he is to be ranked as its full extent,' the bill introduced into the U. S. Sena criminal of no ordinary dye. But he goes for the ate by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, whereby the liberty of enslavement of millions of his race, and their posterity persons arrested as fugitive slaves is made dependto the end of time; and whatever that bondage re- ant, not on a trial by jury, but on the decision of quires, -or whips, or chains, or instruments of tor- any 'judge, commissioner, clerk, marshal, postmaster, ture, or bloodhounds, or merciless penal laws, -for its or collector, as the case may be, either by oral testiunimpaired exercise, he is ready to advocate and en- mony or affidavit taken before and certified by any force. He is destitute of virtue; for he denies to these person authorized to administer an oath under the millions the marriage institution, and enforces universal prostitution. He is without natual affection; for he is in favor of a wholesale and retail traffic in accusation of the South against the North, of being human flesh, and sells the babes of mothers as readily untrue to that portion of the U. S. Constitution per as the progeny of swine. He is fraudulent to the taining to the return of fugitive slaves, is not warlast degree; keeping back the hire of the laborers ranted by any legislative or judicial action on record who reap down his fields, and plundering them of up to the present hour; though, in the opinion of at every possession. His impiety cannot be transcended; for to his miserable victims he says,- Ism God, otherwise, it would not be a matter to be deplored and beside me there is none else'-and to the com- but rather a proof that the claims of humanity are mand to let the oppressed go free, he says, in the lan- felt to be stronger than the obligations of an immo guage of the Egyptian tyrant, 'Who is the Lord, that contract. I should obey his voice, to let Israel go? I know not

> If, on the other hand, Mr. Calhoun is diseased on this subject to an insane degree, and so is not to be held accountable for his sayings and doings, then his for New Mexico and California, because it would be proper place is in an Insane Asylum, and not in the Senate of the United States,—though it is true, since South, and because it would be absurd, when Slavery the addition of Foote and Clemens to that body, the is excluded from the territories by the irrepealable Senate has partaken largely of the characteristics of Bedlam. But this excuse is not to be gravely urged, and therefore Mr. Calhoun, in a right moral estimate. is deserving the condemnation we have bestowed upon

the Lord, neither will I let Israel go.'

On our first page, we have given a large portion of the speech of Mr. Calhoun, (and next week we sha publish the remainder,) which, in consequence of his feeble state of health, was read in the Senate, at his request, on the 4th instant. If we had time, we have

not room to notice it at length in our present num-ber; but its sum and substance are easily stated in a

He bitterly complains, (and here he seems to give plausible evidence of insanity,) that while the North and the South, at the adoption of the Constitution, had almost an equal population, and an equal divis-ion of the States, the North has since been rapidly distancing the South, in point of numbers, politics strength, prosperity, &c. &c., so that the equilibrium is lost, on which alone the Union can be maintained! popular mind, for good or evil, Mr. Calhoun stands perversely declares has been owing to the preponde rance of Northern influence in the management of the

the human mind!

country, our whole country, and nothing but our country, or, in the profligate declaration of Mr. Winthrop, for 'our country, however bounded'—is to present to the world a very small pattern of a man; but to be, in affection, interest, honor, absorbed by a fractional portion of the land of one's nativity, to the

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK. What if DANIEL WEBSTER has betrayed the cau of liberty, bent his supple knees anew to the Slave Power, and dishonored the State which he was sent incomparably his superior, if not in intellectual abilions, each for himself, as Daniel Webster or John C shown, on their part, by a movement almost as rapid demnation of his whole speech, as such, (though i has not a redeeming feature in it,) but in reference to two or three points on which the people of Massachusetts, without distinction of party, are overwhelm ingly united in sentiment. Let this memorial be quickly circulated, signed, and presented to the Legislature; and we trust that that body will fearless ly discharge its duty by responding to the prayer of the memorialists, in an emphatic manner.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Massach setts:-The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Bo

n, respectfully represents-That as the Senators from this State, in the U. Senate, are chosen by the General Court, and not directly by the people, it is obviously proper, and may ometimes be a duty, in cases of great emergency, for the General Court to advise such Senators as to the course deemed best to be pursued by them in their official capacity, thus increasing the weight and influence of their voice and vote, and directly upholding

That, in the opinion of your memorialists, such as mergency now exists, and therefore such advice is called for, in order that the sentiments of the people For three centuries, chattel slavery has had its of this Commonwealth, in regard to prohibiting, by advocates and defenders; but rather as a temporary an express enactment, the extension of slavery to the new territories, may be clearly understood and faith-

their hands, in a given course of procedure-

That Mr. Webster is deserving the censure of the laws of the United States, or of any State' -

That the endorsement made by Mr. Webster, of the least a portion of your memorialists, if the fact were

## SYNOPSIS OF WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

1. To admit three or four more slave States from

Texas. 2. That he will not vote for the Wilmot Provise a wanton and useless attack upon the feelings of the

3. That the restoration of fugitive slaves is a solem constitutional obligation upon the North, and upon the Legislatures and people of the North, and that the complaints of the South in this respect are just, and ought to be allayed by the observance of the Consti-

BROTHER GARRISON:

John Davis of Massachusetts, in the Senate, upon the petitions for a dissolution of the Union, I was very the holy Evangelists, that you would support the Constitution of the United States, &c. Now, I wish ing; and the Sheffield Independent contains a similar to try or examine their tender conscientiousness by account of two meetings held in Sheffield for that pur-God and the holy Evangelists in whose presence they swore. And first, God says, by his Son Jesus Christ, swear to support wholesale murder; for does not the token of esteem, as well as an expression gentlemen say in the presence of this very God, we companied as it was by a generous expression of symswear we will kill, and then kiss the 'holy Evangel-pathy for his afflicted brethren and sisters in bondists.' What profound conscientiousness is manifested age. here! Third. What further do these gentlemen swear they will support? Answer. Theft and robbery; for does not the Constitution give Congress power to grant letters of marque and reprisal? and what are these letters but robbery and theft, ay, even piracy? for who grievances, felt or feared. can tell the difference, morally? Oh, what holy conscientiousness these gentlemen must possess, swear to support these ungodly acts, and then kiss the 'holy Evangelists'! Again. These gentlemen swear to supcan tell the difference, morally? Oh, what holy con-Evangelists'! Again. These gentlemen swear to support wholesale licentiousness; for who does not know that the nation's camp is the nation's brothel? Swear to support this brothel, and then kiss the 'holy Evanglists.' Again. These gentlemen swear to support slavery, 'the sum of all villanies.' When God says by the prophet Isaiah, 'Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free, and that we break every voke?' these gentlemen awar they ye break every yoke?' these gentlemen swear they won't do any such thing, and then kiss the 'holy

that whatsoever he hath joined together, let no man, even honorable Senators, put asunder; but these gentlemen swear they will break his holy covenant gentlemen swear they will break his holy covenant whenever the slaveholder is disposed to do it, and then in place of it. kiss the 'holy Evangelists.' Not only will they do this, but they swear they will sever every sacred tie of family relation. Children shall be torn from their mothers, brothers from sisters, and scattered to the four winds of heaven, whenever their masters the slaveholders shall direct, and then kiss the 'holy

Evangelists' ! But Irony aside. Was ever blasphemy and hypo risy more apparent? Swear to support all the crime of deepest dye, and then appeal to God and the holy Evangelists for the rectitude of their ungodly conduct! Webster thought that there ought to be an appropriate preamble to those 'presumptuous' poliicians, and so he gave one. So I think there ought to be one relative to their oath-taking, and a resolution added to it: and I will give them in the following words :- Whereas, the Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death and an agreeme with hell, and an eternal and malignant enemy to God and the holy Evangelists; therefore, Resolved, That whenever members of Congress shall take their oaths, instead of swearing in the presence of God and on the holy Evangelists, in a blasphemous and hypocritical manner, as they have done, they shall be requested to swear by their God, which is the Constitution of the United States, and kiss its ungodly compromises.

Palmer, March, 1850.

## HAVERHILL.

SAMUEL HENRY.

The meeting at Haverhill on the 3d inst, was numerously attended, and of the most encouraging kind. No pains were spared to exhibit in the clearest maner the sinfulness of the American Union, inevitable guilt of being a partner to its compromises with slavery. Some Free Soilers were offended at the plain speaking of Messrs. May and Pillsbury, but no serious attempt was made to disprove their positions or rebut their arguments, Free Soilers must indeed feel uneasy and conscience-smitten, if they agree with one of their chiefs, Charles Francis Adams, that the Union is the slaveholder's best protection. If this be true, (and who can deny it?) what sort of anti-slavery is his who helps to sustain the Union?

We trust to see a revival of the old anti-slavery life in Haverhill. There is much need of it. Sect and sectarianism bind and crush the people. Let them become of God's great Family and Church, and towards all men, especially towards the weak, the helpless, the oppressed, show themselves to be brethren, one of another. The grim and hard-hearted spirit of a narrow superstition let them send back to its own place, and receive with welcome and blessing the faith which brings ' peace on earth, and good will to

## PANORAMA OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

In the dreariness of this world, a Paradise of paint and paper is a change of scene, and so much better than no paradise. But the 'Garden of Eden,' as nov on exhibition at Horticultural Hall, is, while we look at it, so real, as to compel us to deeper and deeper sadness at its sudden overthrow. It is a grouping and delineating of every thing beautiful and lovely in creation, as described by Moses in the Pentateuch. and Milton in 'Paradise Lost'-in creation, as if was before flowers faded, or fruits decayed, or death destroyed. It is an affecting moral and religious le ture, and a beautiful and instructive illustration of Botany and Natural History. The third group of Adam and Eve, is well worth the whole price of admission. The human form and face, as at presen living and moving, are a sorry libel on these grand originals; and one cannot look upon this embowered bride without exclaiming, with Milton-'The fairest of her daughters, Eve.'

We most heartily endorse the warm panegyri of our correspondent, and advise all who desire to encourage native talent and to see a most admirable painting, to visit Mr. Pratt's Panorama of the Garden

Number One. A large number of Panoramas, o various merit, have been exhibited in this city within the last eighteen months; but the one now on exhibition at Amory Hall,-the Panorama of the Lake and the great Northern Rivers,-we think throws ev ery other into the shade, and in the language of a daily paper, 'is beyond comparison the best thing of the kind ever exhibited to our citizens.' It is of immens extent, displays extraordinary artistic skill, and present s much of beauty and sublimity in nature, as the imagination can well conceive. We could see it a hur dred times with pleasure; and if the price of admission were ten dollars instead of 25 cents, it would be worth paying, provided on no other condition a

DANIEL WEBSTER AND JOHN DAVIS. | view of it could be obtained. This is a voluntary ribute on our part, as we have no acquaintance with In reading the short speeches of Daniel Webster and

petitions for a dissolution of the Union, I was very forcibly struck with the tender conscientiousness of these gentlemen, relative to their oath-taking to support the Constitution. Says Mr. Davis, 'When we are gratified to perceive that our fugitive slave brother, William W. Brown, continues to be actively engaged in the prosecution of his anti-slavery labors on that side of the Atlantic. Wherever he travels, he meets with a cordial reception; his public meetings are thronged, and his addresses responded to with great enthusiasm. The Nottingham Mercury commencement of this session, van, and each of you, WILLIAM W. BROWN. By our English journals ommencement of this session, you, and each of you, contains an account of a most crowded and respecta took your solemn oaths, in the presence of God and ble meeting, which was held in the Exchange Hall in

Mr. Brown visited the manufactory of Messri 'I say unto you, swear not at all; neither by heaven. Broadhead and Atkin, silver and electro platers, &c., for it is his throne, nor by the earth, for it is his in Love street, and whilst he was being shown through footstool,' &c. James say, 'But above all things, the works, a subscription was hastily set on foot on brethren, swear not, neither by heaven, neither by his behalf, by the workmen and women of the establishment, neither by any other oath.' Chap. v. Oh, lishment, which was presented to Mr. Brown in the what veneration for God and his holy Evangelists! counting-house, by a deputation of the subscribers. Second. What do these gentlemen Senators swear so The spokesman (the designer to Messrs. Broadhead solemnly, 'in the presence of God and his holy and Atkin,) addressing Mr. Brown on behalf of the evangelists,' to support? Why, in the first place, they work-people, begged his acceptance of the present as a Constitution give Congress power to declare war? sympathy in the cause he advocates, viz., that of the And what is war but wholesale murder? God says American slave. Mr. Brown briefly thanked the in the decalogue, 'Thou shalt not kill'; but these parties for their spontaneous free-will offering, ac-

Disunion.-The National Intelligencer of recent

that the nation's camp is the nation's brothel? Swear The New York Tribune publishes a table

The notorious Capt. Rynders appeared in Cour Evangelists,' who say, Do as ye would be done by. Oh, sublime respect and obedience to God and the 'holy Evangelists.' They no doubt will be canonized when they die, by New England religionists.

Once more: God says by the holy Evangelists, that whatsoever he hath joined together, let no man.

The building known as the Athenæum, in Pearl

War on the Liberty Trees has been waged rather fiercely in France. Out of 564 which were planted during the last revolution, all have been felled

We learn from Marseilles that the damage dor to the merchant shipping during the hurricane which ravaged the coast of Africa in the Mediterranean, on the 27th and 28th January, is found to be excessive. Already 65 vessels, of which 53 are French, are known to be a total loss. The losses already known occasioned by this hurricane, exceed in amount the total losses during the year 1849.

Schenectady, March 11. Locomotive Exploded-Los of Life.—The noon freight train from Troy, coming West, when within six miles from this place, the boiler of the locomotive Boston exploded, instantly kill-ing the engineer and seriously injuring the fireman. The boiler was a new one.

Population of the Sandwich Islands.—The census recently taken makes the native population 78,854; foreign, 1,787. Total, 80,651.

Chelsea .- We understand that Mrs. Sarah E. Now ell has been appointed to the Chelsea post office, in accordance with the wishes of a large number of the

citizens of that town .- Journal. Fatal Railroad Accident.—On Monday morning, as the freight train upon the Maine railroad was approaching Reading, a man named Miles Seavey was seen upon the top of the cars, and as the train was nearing a bridge, a motion was made to him to get down. He disregarded or misunderstood the action, and in a moment afterwards his head struck the oridge, dashing his skull to pieces, and of course kil-

Buygato, N. Y., Monday, March 11-10 A. M. A tremendous conflagration occurred in this city esterday morning, at about 2 1-2 o'clock, commen-

ling him instantly.

cing in the building known as Stewart's Globe Saloon, in the north wing of the North American Hotel.

The flames spread very rapidly, and by 7 o'clock had consumed the American Hotel, Lafayette street Church, Bloomer Hall, Metzger's stables, and from 15 to 20 other buildings.

The fire was first discovered about 3 o'clock, in the basewest of the Globe Hotel, and the amount of

basement of the Globe Hotel, and the amount of property destroyed is not far from \$300,000.

Death of Dr. Knowlton .- The Gazette of Greenfield of announces the death Dr. Charles Knowlton, of Ash field, Mass. He was found dead in his bed at Tem pleton, on Wednesday night, Feb. 20. It is supposed he died of a disease of the heart.

The sum of twelve dollars, 75 cents, the do nation of the following persons in Salem to the Massachusetts A. S. Society, has been received by the hand of James Babcock .- M.

	H. B. Groves	80	50	J. W. Pepper	1	0
2	Mrs. Wm. Ives	1	00	Mary Pepper	1	0
3	Mrs. Wm. Ives Miss Chase			P. Pepper	0	5
	Samuel Payne	1	00	Wm. Chase	1	0
	A friend	1	00	E. H. Payson	1	0
	Susan H. Remond			A friend	0	2
	G. Pell	1	00	A friend	0	5
t	Mrs. Nancy Remond			James Babeock	1	0
r	10 1 10 2 10 to		_			

### TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts from February 4 to March 10, 1850.

Received from Parker Pillsbury, for collections.
At North Dennis \$4 50, East Dennis 4 00, Harwich 3 00,
At East Bridgewater 5 00, from G.
Smith, Treas. Barnstable A. S.
Society, 5 00,
From Hyannis Female A. S. Society
10 00, Elias Richards, to redeem pledge, 5 00,
15 00

pledge, 5 00, At North Bridgewater 1 85, Hingham 3 50, E. Abington 4 90, Waltham 2 00, Neponset meeting of Norfolk Co. 12 25

A. S. S.

Received from Lucy Stone, for collections-At Portland 5 00, Portsmouth 2 62, Dedham 3 27, At Southboro' 3 50, Feltonville 2 10, Leominster 2 50, At Fitchburg 3 51, Westminster 5 00, Berlin 1 82,
At Bolton 1 58, Northboro' 1 75,
Townsend 1 34,
At Stoneham 4 92, Neponset 1 00,
Milton Railway Village 1 87,
From John Clement, Townsend,
1 00—

Rec'd from Samuel May, Jr., for col-From Cornelius Cowing, Roxbury, to From Cornelius Cowing, Rexbury, to redeem pledge, From Samuel Dyer, Abington, to re-deem pledge, Bal. collections at Abington meeting, From Rev. T. W. Higginson, New-buryport, From Mrs. A. J. Fuller, Cambridge, to

redeem pledge, seeds of A. S. Fair at Millville, re-SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Tra JONATHAN WALKER.

On his return from Vermont, will endeavor to be at the following specified places, at the times mentioned, and will give one or two lectures at each place, if friends of the oppressed will make the needful ar-

rangements: Mass., Friday, March
" Sat. and Sun. "
" Monday, "
" Tuesday, "
" Wednesday, "
er, " Thursday, " Hopkinton,

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A Quarterly meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society will be held at Lynn on Saturday and Sunday, March the 23rd and 24th, to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M. The Bourd of Managers are desirous that this meeting should be one of the most spirited and profitable meetings ever held in the County. While Congress is almost wholly employed in discussing the questions, whether this curse of alsvery shall be extended over new regions of territory or be annihilated in the old—while the whole South are excited to action, and are calling Conventions to take measures to tion, and are calling Conventions to take me tion, and are calling Conventions to take measures to strengthen Slavery—surely the friends of Freedom ought to be equally vigilant and active. Come, then, one and all, and take counsel together, and devise means for the overthrow of this giant sin. Wm. L. Garrison, Lucy Stone, with other eloquent speakers, have engaged to be present. Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Salem, will address the friends at the close of the meeting. Sunday expanse, upon the present aspect of meeting, Sunday evening, upon the present aspect of the cause, and the duty of the Abolitionists. Per order of the Board of Ma

The meeting will be held at Lyceum Hall. RUTH BUFFUM, Rec. Sec.

LUCY STONE

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will

Gloucester, Friday, Beverly, Tuesday,
Danvers, New Mills, Wednesday,
Danvers, Thursday,
Marblehead, Friday, Danvers, Marblehead, And will attend the Essex County meeting, at Lynn,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society will lec-Manchester, March 15. Duxbury, Kingston, Thursday, Plympton, Plymouth, 21.

ESSEX. (ESSEX CO.)

on the 23d and 24th

PARKER PILLSBURY and LUCY STONE, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, propose to hold an Anti-Slavery meeting in ESSEX, on SUNDAY next, March 17, at the usual hours of meeting, morning, afternoon

PARKER PILLSBURY.

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in MILLVILLE, at Darling's Hall, on Sarua-DAY evening, March 23.
Also, on Sunday, March 24, afternoon and evening, at the usual hours of meeting, at the same place.

### At Horticultural Hall,

DRATT'S BOTANICAL AND POETICAL PAN-ORAMA OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN, with three groups of Adam and Eve, as large as life, in

Open every evening at 6 1-2, and moves at 71-2

Also—on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

### Mirror of the Lakes! AT AMORY HALL.

AT AMORY HALL.

DURR'S SEVEN MILE MIRROR, or a Tour of 2000 miles on the Great Lakes, the Niagara, St. Lawrence, and Saguenay Rivers, illustrated on 100 acres of Moving Canvas, perfectly representing 260 Cities and Villages, over 100,000 Buildings, and 300 Steamboats, Ships, and other Vessels. The following objects and localities are among the many: the City and Harbor of Buffalo, Niagara Falls, the Cities of Hamilton, Toronto, and Kingston, the Thousand Islands, Ogdensburg, Prescott, the Grand Rapids, Montmorenci Falls, and the Great Gulf. This vast artistic composition ends displaying the awful attributes of the Saguenay River.

guenay River.

Hand Book to the Mirror, 12 1-2 cents.

Doors open at 6 1-2—Mirror moves at 7 1-2 o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents—Children half price.

Day exhibitions Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock.

## Webster's Dictionary.

'Without reserve or qualification, the best extant.'

—President Olin. 'Surpassed in fullness and accuracy by none in our language.'—President Wayland.
'It far excels all others, in giving and defining scientification.' 'It far excels all others, in giving and defining scientific terms.'—Pres. Hitchcock. 'The standard wherever the English is spoken, it deserves to be, must be, is, and will be. - Prof. Stone. 'An honor to the language.'-Pres. Humphrey. 'A copiousness, perspicutty, and accuracy, not found in any other, —Pres. Day. A great improvement on all which have preceded. —Pres. Bates. Worthy of general patronage. —Pres. Woods. Most complete, accurate, and reliable of the language. —Pres. Beccher, Pres. Larabee, Pres. Keller, Pres. Woolsey, Pres. Blanchard, Pres. Smith, Pres. Knox, and Chancellor Freinghuysen. PUBLISHED BY G. & C. MERRIAM, SPRINGFIELD, Ms.

And for sale by Booksellers generally. March, 1850.

Boston Female Medical School,

Conducted by the American Medical Education Society THE fourth term of Lectures on Midwifery will commence April 3, 1850, and continue three

nonths. Tuition \$25.

Directors—Willard Sears, Samuel E. Sewall, Rnoch C. Rolfe, Dexter S. King, Simon G. Shipley. SAMUEL GREGORY, Sec'y, 25 Cornhill.

UNION MUTUAL

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THIS COMPANY Continues to Insure Lives on the most Favorable Terms.

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J. C. SHARP, M. D., Mcdical Fanance, and all ance every day from 12 to 1, P. M.

The best pamphlet out on Life Insurance, and all desired information upon the subject, may be obtained by mail, if written for, post paid, or at the Agent's Office, lower floor, Merchants' Exchange.

Feb. 8

## CLOTHING!

NEW STORE,

No. 107, : . . . . . Cembridge Street LEWIS HAYDEN, WHO, it will be remembered, was formerly slave in Kentucky, has opened the above Store and keeps a good assortment of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

of superior quality. He trusts that all will lend him a helping hand, for it will be his constant endeaver to-keep for sale a good and cheep article on hand, beth at wholesale and retail.

He has also a good assortment of little Knick Knacks, such as are generally kept in a variety stars to that he is enabled to accommodate all his friends who may feel disposed to give him a call.

DUGDALE'S PATENT

Moth-Proof Bee-Hive,

Governor Ford's Testimony.

From Professor Kirtland.

Cayuga County Agricultural Society

think that it was as near perfect as any bee-him

RALZA SPENCER, WM. G. MUNSELL Burton tp, at the Agricultural Pair, Sept. 19, '49.

Mahoning County Agricultural Society.

end it to all persons who may need it.

Signed by the Committee, this 6th day of Oct., 'th.

At the Agricultural Fair in Trumbull County, Ohio

Purchasers of rights will be furnished with all the

necessary directions for constructing and using the

Family and township rights for Esex County, in this State, are for sale by the Editor of the Librator. A good Agent is wanted for this purpose.

Great Cough Remedy!

CHERRY PECTORAL

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WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP,

ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

'HE annals of medical science, affording as the

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medicinal agents, have furnished no examples to com

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mately cure them.

pare with the salutary effects produced by 'AYER'S

The remarkable cures of diseases of the lung

which have been realized by its use, attested at they

are by many prominent professors and physicians in this and foreign lands, should encourage the afficient

to persevere, with the strong assurance that the use

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We present to the public unsolicited testimonials

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o at Syracuse. New York, this Hive was do

EMERY GOODWIN

WILLIAM BLYTHE, NATHAN HARTMAN,



### THE COMPROMISERS.

To the Committee of the Millville Anti-Slavery FAIR, held at Millville on the 21st and 22d of Feb ruary, the following lines were respectfully dedicated

O, injured Africa! thy suppliant hands And tearful eyes are raised in prayer to Heaven; Thy wail of sadness reaches to all lands; No wrongs compare with thine-ah, it is given To thee, poor Africa, to suffer! Riven For centuries have been the bonds between Thy children and their brethren. Long have strives Thy friends from slavery and wrong to screen Tay sons and daughters, and to liberty redeem.

And yet 'tis not enough! they clamor still For Afric's blood. 'More room, more room,' they cry, In which our destiny we may fulfil!" And Africans by millions still must die, Beneath the blighting curse. Fearful is the cry Of human blood from swamps of rice that rise Or cotton fields, where tender mothers sigh For their loved infants, reaching to the skies, And pleading with our God in judgment to arise

When fair Missouri's fruitful valleys asked For skilful men, the friends of liberty Would fain have dwelt alone therein. No tasked And crouching slave upon its soil they'd see, But all erect, and lithe, and good and free. O then the monster howled! the subsidizer His game began-the Union threatened-he Called to his aid each man and God-despiser; But first in rank there came the mighty Compron

With sugared words he soothed the freeman's fears. To slaveholders he gave a knowing wink-I will not say-he might have shed some tears! The sacred (?) Union (!) was his theme, I think Freemen became alarmed lest the atrong link (Strong certainly it must have been, so long To bind the living to the dead) should sink In estimation of the voting throng: And so another compromise was made with wrong.

The Union was preserved! the bargain made! O Afric, what a cruel fate for thee ! Quick'ning at once the foul soul-driver's trade In every branch-on river, gulf and sea-Putting far off the day of jubilee. The blood and tears of thy poor sons and daughters Have moistened all those fertile plains !- ah me! They've mingled with the rushing waters, As Southward they've been borne, like cattle to the slaughters.

And is not this enough? Ah no! for more The horse-leach daughter cries. 'More land! make

I want a place to be,' she says; 'the shore Of fair Pacific is my bound. I'll soon My shambles open there, and give a boon To my fast friends. For theirs the goodly land Shall henceforth be, while sun or moon Endure. Just by this glorious Union stand! And Southern States and men will gain what they demand.

Back, foulest demon, to thy place in hell!" Shout many millions of the free-born race; The cvils thou hast wrought no tongue can tell,-Thou art on us a blot, a foul disgrace; Thy bounds are set. No farther shalt thou go: Thy bloody marks on all our land we trace Fair Liberty the shores of oceans shall embrace. And industry and peace on all bestow, Making again a paradise for men below.

The Compromiser's slaves grew 'fat and sleck,' And happy too, he said, (they're apt to stray;) And he became religious quite, and meek; He was immersed, and wont, 'tis thought, to pray And walked in most things in a godly way. Twas all in vain! the nomination hone Another got, which vexed him much, they say, And left him quite disconsolate at home; Where much we hoped he'd stay, and fast and pray

But when he saw the danger of the Union. Or, rather, Slavery's want of elbow room,-He left his quiet home and sweet communion With holy books and prayer (?) and soon, too soon For Freedom's cause he'll sway the Senate-room; Blinding again the trusting people's eyes, Filling poor Afric's friends with fear and gloom Taking all parties by a grand surprise, And make for slavery another compromise

The furnishers of stock for Southern trade Will now, no doubt, be looking up their breeders; In coming times great fortunes will be made, In suite, I fear, of all come-out secrders From Church or State, or mighty party leaders. "Tis said white cattle fetch far more than other, (I now crave pardon of all chaste readers; The thing's in fault, not I)-O brother! Is't this that makes the child some lighter than it mother ?

And is it thus your coffers fill with gold? The child, by law, the mother's fortune takes; Whose are these pale-faced children, bought and sold? Just heavens! are men transformed to crawling snake Devouring their own offspring? Why, this makes One's blood quite curdle in his swelling veins! The sum of villanies it surely takes. Upon God's image to imprint such stains; And yet they will be there while slavery remains.

Ye mighty Doctors of Divinity, Who labor hard to Christianize such sin; You have a quite consistent trinity In slavery, war, and endless hell! Begin, Good sirs, to plume your quills for flight; you've been Doing a heavy business, we'll allow, In pious frauds, to still the growing dia Of anti-slavery. Another job is now Upon your hands : of course you'll do it-you know

Ye mider Doctors of a softer creed,

Indefinites, Ultras, Restorations! Who hold the Fatherhood of God, indeed Am brotherhood of man of all the nations. And yet with hired cut-throats take your stations, And labor hard to bolster slavery, Here's work for for you-full pay and rations For some persist in helding it rank knavery-This whole concern-in spite of prayers and braver Here's labor plenty for all hands, I think, To justify this business of extension In all its mazy parts. Each subtle link Of argument must be well made; attention Must be given to logie! and much mention Duly made of holy scripture (!)-indeed You must now tax to th' utmost your invention; Or much I fear that you will not succeed

In making this extension act a very righteous deed What can by man be done, you'll do, no doubt! You are the bulwark of gigantic wrong; Old crimes by your supernal (?) touch come out Organic sins,' and may be practised long, And freely too, by every praying throng, Without a forfeiture of Christian name O God of truth and love! how long, how long Shall such bear sway? O let the living flame Of thy pure truth purge off right quick this da

Ye hardy millions of the North and West, Though low your priests and place-men bow the kne Say, will you longer heed their base behest, To creep and cringe before foul slavery? Will you, the bone and sinew, strong and free, Whose mighty flat, as the word of God. Throughout the land might publish liberty. O will you not now break th' oppressor's rod, Causing free men to leap where slaves so long ha

Up, Democrat, and Whig, and firm Free Soiler! Whose hands are hard with freedom's manly toil Now crush, for you've the power, the base despoile Of human rights. It has its snaky coil About your hearts and limbs. No foot of soil Throughout this land is free; 'tis tainted all As slavery's hunting ground; the sad recoil Of violated right on you doth fall; You can't be wholly free, and leave them in their

Ye faithful few, who've burst the selfish band Which holds the nation in its foul embrace, O cease not to proclaim throughout the land, What God demands-freedom for all the race. The Church and Union are a deep disgrace On Christ and manhood, while they hold this sir While on their robes the blood of slaves we trace, 'Tis treason to our God if we come in To share the league with them-or peace or true begin.

Not all the eloquence that men possess, Not painters, sculptors, and the poets too, Conspiring ' Harry of the West' to bless, Can give him to the future great and true These dark deeds done, they never can undo. Should even they to do this work essay, Millions of handcuffed slaves will rise to view, Cursing, as well they might, the sunless day That sent on Afric's race the Compromiser Clay !

# Reformatoru.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES. OBSERVATIONS ON MR. GREW'S REMARKS CONTINUED. MR. GARRISON :

In the preceding article, he endeavors to show that that man. Slaveholding professed Christian miniswoman is a subordinate to man by nature, he her ters and people also claim Paul as their specis king and lawgiver in temporalities. In the article at present under review, he manifests equal zeal to despot claims the same relationship to Paul. Mr. G. rove that woman occupies a degraded, inferior position in spiritual matters. He represents her as barely Paul in 1st Cor. 11. It is strange that his veneration makes such quick transitions. He says, 'The refermance of the Lord spoken by atool of her master, or rather sit at the footstool of her master in the family, to be taight. 'For it is recording the lith chapter—what does the reference prove ed as a permanent rule and as a commandment of the Certainly nothing more than that some women did Lord, if women will learn any thing, let them ask "in some manner," pray and prophesy. It is a viola their husbands at home.' Woman occupies the no-vice's seat, from the principle that she belongs to an cidental reference to women prophesying in some inferior, subordinate caste, as to physical organiza- manner to subvert the subsequent plain prohibition tion, and as a tribute of adoration to man's sovereign- of the inspired writer.' Did you not say, Mr. Grew ty. Not from a principle of her moral and intellectual the apostle said, 'It is a shame for women to speak ciple of Christianity. When the foundation is anti- you say, they prophesied 'in some manner.' Christian, what must the superstructure be?

Passing over Mr. Grew's preliminary observations, a more immediate bearing on the question at issue. tongue. It is the Spirit of God you estimate so low He limits the meaning of the portion of Scripture, ont the women. Whatever it was for men to pray there is neither male nor female in Christ Jesus, and prophesy in the congregations, it was the same Gal. 3:28, to all being alike partakers of grace. Is in women. Did not the prophetesses under the Old that any new revelation or new gospel principle? or Testament prophesy in the same 'manner' as did the was grace limited to the Jews, to the exclusion of prophets? And did they not speak with as much authe Gentiles? We answer, no; God is no respecter thority as did the prophets? and with as much pubof persons.' But there was a great difference between licity? Huldah prophesied in the king's chapel and Jew and Gentile respecting privileges. It is the to the king's court, and Anna in the Temple. They

under the former dispensation.' He is right, 'that time shall be no more. What are we to think of the prophecy of Joel referred to the Christian era,' theory which takes such daubing with untempered but he is sadly mistaken when he says, 'Anna, Eliz- mortar to support it-even undervaluing the Spiri aboth and Mary prophesied under the New.' The of God? Women prophesying in 'some manner,' indeed! They must utter some refuse prophesy, ion. Christ lived under the Mosaic dispensation, and observed the Mosaic ritual; and Anna was the last their speech must be contemptible. 'Do my prophestablished prophet under the Old dispensation. Pe- ets no harm, is the command of God. 'He that ter says expressly, Acts 2:17, 'That the Spirit was spiseth you despiseth me.' The fact that women were poured out on the day of Pentecost, as was spoken supernaturally gifted, and that those gifts were givby the prophet Joel, and quotes the words of the en for the edification of the Church for the work of text. See Woman's Rights, p. 170. Mr. Grew draws the ministry, are sufficient proof of themselves to an an argument for the permanency of the apostle's swer all cavils against women speaking in the Church, supposed prohibition of women speaking in the church, and proves conclusively that the apostle did not prochurch, from the fact that it is embodied in 1st Co-hibit the exercise of those gifts in the Church. And rinthians, 14, where the rules for the permanent or- all existing facts, precepts and examples agree wit der of the Church are contained. Now, if this were this opinion, with the exception of two isolated pas true, it would be worthy of consideration; but the sages, 'incidental references,' and all the ingenuity reverse is the fact, for it is contained in the chapter man cannot reconcile these contradictions on the hy where he was regulating supernatural gifts, which pothesis that women were prohibited from exercising were temporary effusions, and were common to both their gifts in public assemblies. Woman's Rights seres; hence the apostle would not forbid their exercise pp. 149-166. in either sex. Mr. G. says, 'It is not true that the Mr. Grew has made an effort to reconcile them apostle in this chapter-1st Cor. 14-was directing but it is evident he did not succeed to his satisfaction the exercise of supernatural gifts, and no other; he He has adopted an expedient which proves his theory directs us not only concerning prayer and singing, conclusively, namely, Paul knew that all the indibut also in respect to the common gift of speaking to viduals we have enumerated were supernaturally giftedification 'exhortation and comfort.' Well, we have ed, and that those gifts were given for the edification an open Bible, let the reader judge for himself. What of the Church; and he knew those individuals did direction does he give about prayer or singing ? He exercise them in the C urch in some manner, (!) and (the apostle) directs them to sing or pray with the spir- he knew it was the Spirit of God speaking by them; it and with the understanding also; with reference to yet none of these things deterred him from recording those who prayed or sung in an unknown tongue. Was as a permanent rule, and as the commandment of the this not a supernatural gift? Certainly he directed Lord, that women should keep silence in the them to speak to edification, in the exercise of their supernatural gifts. He was directing supernatural gifts,
and no other, and continued to do so from the beginning to the end of the chapter, with the exception of in silence, because the women of one Church spok the 34th and 35th verses. There are some general disorderly!' There was no fear of the Corinthia principles laid down that would be of use to ordinary misunderstanding the apostle, by supposing that he congregations; but it would not be a violation of any intended to prohibit all women from speaking in of them for women to speak in the Church, in a de- the Church, for he had regulated and adjuste cent and orderly manner. It is perfectly futile to ar- the manner of women speaking in the Church gue the point. It is plain that the design of the 11th chapter of the same epistle. 'This apostle in this chapter is to regulate supernatural plainly announced in the very chapter where we find gifts, and no other. No ordinary religious assembly is more particular directions concerning the permanent conducted in the manner he directs. For example, order of the Christian Church than in any other verse 31 : 'For you may all prophesy one by one, that the New Testament.' In this chapter, he is regu all may learn and all be comforted, -all who had the lating the standing ordinances of the Church, preachgift of prophesy. Verse 34: \*Let your women keep ing and praying; warns them against divisions and silence in the Churches; for it is not permitted unto heresies, and gives a detailed account of the ordinance them to speak; but they are commanded to be under of the supper. 'It is no incidental reference' to we obedience, as also saith the law.' They are commanded is not in the original. Verse 35: 'And if they will

points of discussion in this chapter, and it is 'correct

who did prophesy-Acts 21:9. How would it an- unnecessary to argue this point; let the Bible speal swer to tell them to keep silence in the Churches? for itself. The apostle adjusts the manner of men and 'And if they will learn any thing, let them ask their women speaking in the congregation, beginning with husbands at home.' This latter injunction is as im- the third verse, and ending with the sixteenth, incluperative as the former, and equally the 'command- sive; we might have included the second verse as ment of the Lord.' One convincing proof why this connected with the same subject. He says, 'I praise prohibition was not intended to be universal and genyou, brethren, that you keep the ordinances as I de ment of the Lord.' One convincing proof why this eral is, that it embraces but one class of females, married women. It is plain, those women were doing praise them for keeping? Why, the ordinances o nothing like preaching; the object of preaching is to praying and preaching, performed by men and wo give information, not to learn. It is plain, those women were interrogating their husbands in public, ac- the same) why cording to the disputatious spirit of the age. They the man should officiate with his head uncover were not capable of conducting a discussion, nor was the woman with her's covered. He did not give this the Church a proper place; it produced 'confusion,' opinion as authoritative, but referred it to their own

and the apostle directed them, if they would learn any thing, to ask those questions at home; for it is a shame for wives or matrons to talk thus in the con-gregation. Mr. Grew says, "It is not true that the apostle said it was a shame for women to talk thus in the congregation. He said, 'It was a shame for women to speak in the Church, without any qualification or reference to the manner of their speaking.'
doctors will differ. The editor of the Compreh Commentary says, 'The word here translated speak almost universally in the New Testament significant to speak, but to talk; and the Greek here for women properly signifies wives, matrons, and we are band is spoken of in connection.' Now, this shows it was but one class of females that behaved thus disorderly, and were not under any supernatural im pulse of the Spirit; for the supernatural gifts of the Spirit were given for the edification of the Church, for the work of the ministry. And we know those gifts seere common to both men and somen. Forasmuch, then, as God gave women like gifts as he did unto men, could or would Paul withstand God? Paul in this chapter was directing the exercises of those who were supernaturally gifted, and no other: and in this connection, he directs women who were not thus gifted to keep silence in the Church. Anna spoke in the Temple, or preached in the Temple, de claring Christ's advent in the fie h; Luke 2:37, 38 and we know men and women spoke indiscrimina on the day of Pentecost; 'on the sons and on the daughters was the spirit poured out, and they shall prophesy, saith God; and on the servants and or the handmaidens will I pour out in those days of my Spirit, and they shall prophesy, saith God.' Mr. G. represents Paul as opposing God, and saying women shall not prophesy, and those who had previous spoken in the Church had acted shamefully. said, 'It is a shame for women to speak in the Church, without any qualification or reference to the nanner of their speaking '-or rather, that the Spirit of God acted shamefully to impel women thus to speak. And Mr. G. represents the honored apostle as ineffably inconsistent with himself, telling the wo-men it was a shame to do what he himself had, an hour previously, approbated and adjusted, in the 11th chapter of the same epistle! The way Mr. G. shows off the apostle, we would suppose that Paul would exclaim, 'O inconsistency, thou art a jewel!' there was one man above all others who had reas to overturn our position of the equality of the sexes. to say, Save me from my professed friends, Paul is inferiority to man. This is a dominion 'like the prin- in the Church, without any reference to the manner of ces of the Gentiles.' Matt. 20: 25. It is not the printheir speaking'? They were to keep silence. Now the Spirit of God that 'in some manner' prophe sied; women were but the instruments, the Spirit of we will proceed to consider his remarks which have the Lord spoke by them, and His word was on their that the spostle is speaking of, did not 'peep and mutter in a corner,' more than the succeeding chapter. did the prophets; and their sayings make equally as is made manifest in the succeeding chapter.

Mr. Grew says, 'The prophecy of Joel, that the as good texts as do men's; and women's saying. Divine Spirit should be poured out on the sons and who were not inspired make as good texts daughters, referred to the Christian era, and was men's. For example, the sayings of the woman fulfilled. Anna, Elizabeth and Mary prophesied un- Samaria would make as good texts as would a man's der the new, as well as Deborah, Miriam and Huldah and though dead, will still speak in the Church till

learn any thing, let them ask their husbands at home; that the apostle wrote fourteen verses of ordinary for it is a shame for women to speak in the Church.' length in this chapter to regulate the manner of we We know Philip had four daughters, unmarried, men speaking in the Church.' It is deemed wholly livered them unto you.' What ordinances did he men. He gives reasons from nature (which is always he thought it most becoming that

of God, represents woman in the character of mother, od to support this aristocracy of sex, which has so when he is thus regulating public ordinances, where long cursed the world, without pointing out the from man, it is her highest honor and happiness to ed as reasons for the humility, modesty, silence an conform to the Divine will."

that she is to keep silence in the Church. The humility and modesty, silence and submissivener the purpose of promoting her honor or happiness. p. 23. We have again and again solicited an explanation of the 11th and 12th verses, standing in their connec- very, Woman's Rights, pp. 294-299, we retract noth tions, but we never have succeeded in extorting one. ing we have said; we never saw so low an estimate It is obviously futile to consider' this regulation of woman as he exhibits. The wife is the slave and local or temporary in its nature, as he gives reasons the husband the master, to all intents and purposes from nature for the regulation why man and woman except he thinks 'it would be an abuse of the husshould exercise their gifts in the Church, and it was band's power to sell her for the mere sake of gain co-extensive-16th verse-with all the Churches of and is not fairly implied in the relation.' He passe God.' The directions given in this chapter and 1 by the mother as a nonentity in parental duties.

Tim. 2:9, 10, are much the same. After the apostle He speaks as if the whole duty of training children had directed worshippers as to the duty of prayer, devolves on fathers. They are enemies to the human he goes on to adjust the apparel of women who offi- family, let them design it or not, that would lower ciated in the congregation. They were to appear in the mother's responsibility, or detract from her honor modest apparel, with shamefacedness, (or with their or weaken her influence. Barnes on Slavery is before heads covered,) which becometh women preaching god- the public, and will speak for itself. We have n liness. The first literal translation of the word is personal acquaintance with Mr. Barnes, but from what preaching, which in the 10th verse is translated prolessing. Some women in this Church had behaved it gives us pain to be laid under the necessity to say, in a similar manner with some at Corinth. He then we deprecate his principles respecting the standing of goes on to show how the conduct of these women was one-half of the human family. aggravated by the position they occupied in the hu- At the beginning of Mr. Grew's former article, h propriety in men. For example: the woman is told has man abused his power by his disobedience to the because the tenth commandment forbids a man to precept will ever duly regulate, for mutual felicity, covet his neighbor's wife, a woman is privileged the authority which God has given him in the most to covet her neighbor's husband. Woman's Rights, endearing human relationship.

pp. 158, 159. Mr. G. says, 'There is no evidence that the women have given the same command to the men to keep si- der review are treated at length. they took him unto them (i. e., privately) and taught as himself." him.' Did not Priscilla still remain the immutable women in private as well as in public? and she must not teach a man. This principle would prevent mother from teaching her son. It is evident the apostle did not intend to forbid women to teach in oper manner, as many women had taught pu years, but they were not to usurp authority and be- instructive account of the manners and cust as an important duty, and as 'a commandment of the touched; and we believe all were highly intereste Lord, that if women will learn any thing, let them by the wit and eloquence of the speaker, and in that women were to be learned by their husbands at times, when the commander of a British man-ol home. We charged him with exhibiting this doctrine war and his boat's crew were set in the stocks be to the public just in order to degrade women, as we were convioced he had no idea of its being carried out practically. Woman's Rights, p. 231. Mr. G. identifies himself with this maligned preacher, and pite-ligious services is not quite so punctual in Bost's crew were set in the stocks be cause they refused to go to meeting when they can ashore one subbath morning; and when all the sho were regularly closed, and busin'ss suspended in the Thursday lecture. We think attendance on religious services is not quite so punctual in Bost's.

Now, any person looking at the state of society, would see it would not do for a general rule for 'wo men, if they would learn any thing, to ask their husbands at home,' nor would it have answered in Paul's day—he speaks of unbelieving husbands, &c. Some women have no husbands. Mr. G. can soon despatch these objections. He will say that Paul knew there were unbelieving husbands, in his day, who might be saved by the means of the believing wife; hence the wife was the teacher. And bacchanalian husbands, who neither knew nor cared about religion; and he knew there were imbecile husbands, who had wives of good understanding, as a Nabal and an Abigail; and he knew that religious information was more extensively diffused among women, with the exception of ministers of the gospel; a great majority of men, Gallio like, neither knew nor cared for any of these there were immediately seized up to the rigging, and round dozen administered mon the head of the sequel to it. It seems that the church-wardens, on learning that the zalous thining-men had put the captain in limbo on the wharf, bastened down to release him, apologizing for the matter by alluding to the strictness of their religious regulations. The officer told them to make no excuse; he was himself an advocate of strict discipline, and blamed nobody for enforcing the law; and as a proof his good feeling, he invited them all to dine with him next day on board ship. They accordingly went, and were regaled with first rate liquors, (teetotal societies were not then extant, and even churchwardens loved good liquor.) until they became so mellow as to walk particularly crooked when they rose from table to go bone. It was now the captain's turn. On reaching the deck, our tipsy wardens were immediately seized up to the rigging, and Now, any person looking at the state of society. Gallio like, neither knew nor cared for any of these things; and he also knew there were some women who had no husbands, and he knew there would be who had no ausoands, and he knew there would be to this day a great many of all the above characters, for he spoke by the Spirit of God, who saw the end deck disguised with liquor. from the beginning; yet none of these things deterred him from 'recording, as a permanent rule, and as the

We have observed that Paul called some women fellow-laborers, helpers in Christ Jesus. Woman's Rights, p. 149. Mr. G. says, 'When it can be proved that there can be no laboring in the service of Jesus Christ, no helping of his servants, besides speaking and teaching in public congregations, we shall be served to the payment of \$200,000 in legacies, and five years given for that purpose. Mr. Stewart is quite young, and may probably be the richest man of his age in the Union. ing and teaching in public congregations, we shall be obliged to allow that there is, at least, an apparent discrepancy in the writings of the apostle.' The discrepancy is in yourself, not in the writings of the apostle; it is your wrong construction which makes the discrepancy. The apostle also says, 'those wo-men which labored with me in the gospel.' The gos-

judgment for decision, v. 13th. In the 11th and 12th verses, he applies his subject, and they contain the pith of his discourse, as the application is the life of preaching. Verse 11: 'Nevertheless, neither is the preaching. Verse 11: 'Nevertheless, neither is the man without the woman, neither is the woman without the woman, neither is the woman without the woman, neither is the woman without the man in the Lord.' Verse 12: 'For (or because) as the woman is of the man, so is the man also by the woman.' How worthy of the consideration of those who make light of apostolic precepts is this forcible reason given by the apostle why man and woman are to be co-laborers in the gospel! For, says Paul, 'I have received of the Lord that which I delivered unto you.' As long as woman continues to be the mother of mankind, man and woman are to be fellow-laborers in the Church of Christ. We most to be the mother of mankind, man and woman are to be fellow-laborers in the Church of Christ. We most emphasically ask, as the apostle here, by the authority of God, represents woman in the character of mother, when he is thus regulating public ordinances, where is her honor in a Church capacity? Does it become her children to place her at their footstool as a degraded novitiate? The lack of filial respect has become a national characteristic with the people of these United States. Disrespect to one parent leads to distances. It is principles, and not men, we are combatted. respect to both. How could a son respect a mother ting. Had we been writing a treatise on the side of who is held out by those who ought to be the con-servators of the morals of community as a degraded vassal, both temporally and spiritually? Mr. G. says, draw an inference from their premises that was not in If because woman was made for man and not man our opinion legitimate. We are taxed with drawing for woman, or because she was first in the transgres-sion, or for no revealed reason at all, the Creator marks on 1st Tim. 2:13, 1st Cor. 11:8, 9-Woman' has in some respects assigned her a different station Rights, p. 20. Mr. Henry says, 'All which are urgsubmissiveness of that sex in general." It is not because 'woman was made for man' ence, that is, we suppose it must teach the mothe apostle gives that as a reason why she should to the son, as she is of that sex; and that this is no apostic gives that as a reason why she should keep silence; nor lowing. In commenting on Gen. 3:16, he says, 'The is it because she was first in the transgression, because whole sex, by creation equal with man, is for sin put we know many women have spoken in the Church.

And we are told the reason is revealed why she is thus
the whole sex is made inferior and put under subjection, restricted—it is to manifest her degraded position, and to exalt the man to a 'secondary God.' It is not for is put under subjection to the son? Woman's Rights

As to the remarks we have made on Barnes on Sla

man family. No member of the human family is acknowledges that man has oppressed woman, and permitted to usurp authority. From the fact that wo- has exercised dominion over her that God never gave men are forbidden to commit an impropriety, it is him; and he concludes the present article by the thought the committing of that act would be no im- same acknowledgment. He says, 'Most shamefully o learn in silence; this gives man a license to talk command to love his wife as himself.' (When did incessantly all the time he is under instruction; or usurpers not abuse their power?) 'Obedience to this

Liberator, and will pursue this subject no further in the Corinthian Church were any more disorderly at present, but refer to our book, which has elicited than the men. It is equally necessary that he should this discussion, where the questions we have had un-

lence.' True, men were fully as disorderly as the We conclude by asking Mr. Grew how much author women, but each sex seemed to have a disorder pecu- ity has God given man in 'the most endearing he liar to themselves, and there was but one class of man relationship ? This is an important inquiry females embraced in the reproof, namely, married How much authority would the husband wish the women. He reproves men for drunkenness and glut- wife to exercise over him, or would the exercise of her tony when partaking of the ordinance of the supper. authority operate for his felicity, supposing their rela-He tells them to cut and drink at home, 1st Cor. 11: tionship were reversed? A due consideration of these 21, 22. (Wonder if he allowed women to act the inquiries will enable the husband to judge with preglutton and the drunkard, because he did not forbid cision how much authority he is to exercise over the them.) 'Aquila and Priscilla taught Apollos, but wife, in fulfilment of the commandment to love he

> ELIZABETH WILSON. Cadiz, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1850.

CUSTOMS OF THE PURITANS. We know Deborah taught the law to Israel forty Quincy of Massachusetts was a very amusing and come dictators If it is a command that all women are to keep silence in the Church—1st Cor. 14:34, 35—it is certainly equally imperative if women will learn any thing, let them ask their husbands at home. Why is not this latter injunction particularly enforced the same important data. The results of the manners and customs of our Poritina nacestors, their early laws for the regulation of dress and divers domestic matters, extending even to the proper regulation of the love passages between young men and maidens. The risible muscles of the audience were pretty frequently extended the same important data. Lord, that if women will learn any thing, let them ask their husbands at home, and see to it that the injunction is strictly performed? Mr. G. believes that this is a commandment of the Lord; in this he is consistent. He deeply sympathizes with a preacher whom he supposes we have treated discourteously in our book for declaring his belief of the important truth that women were to be learned by their husbands at times, when the commander of a British man-oftifies himself with this maligned preacher, and pite-ously exclaims, 'Are the above charges justly pre-ferred against us because we believe the word of the Lord?' We think attendance on re-ligious services is not quite so punctual in Boston now as in those days,—better for many a city youth and maiden if it were. The circumstance above alluded to of the British captain being put in the stocks, was quoted from a writer of the per dens were immediately seized up to the rigging, and a round dozen administered upon the back of each with decided unction, the captain all the while de-

William Hunt, formerly of Philadelphia, bu him from 'recording, as a permanent rule, and as the word of the Lord, if women will learn any thing, let the most extensive sugar planter in the island of Cu ba, recently died. His will was opened on the 18th them ask their husbands at home.'

Great Triumph of the Floating Dock.—The huge ocean steamer Arctie, of Collins' new line, is now receiving her copper on the sectional Floating Dock in the East River. Her tonnage (3500 tons) is greater than that of any other ship in the world, and her length and beam are considerably greater than that of the United States ship-of-war Pennsylvania.

men which labored with me in the gospel. The gospel signifies good news or glad tidings. Now, laboring with the apostle in the gospel signifies that they labored with the apostle in promulgating good two days. they labored with the apostle in promulgating good two days.

Moth-Proof Bee-Hive.

The above Hive is admitted, wherever its parts to any ever offered to the public. It is a simple set affords facilities for dividing the bees, remained or tested, to be superated to any ever offered to the public. It is a simple set affords facilities for dividing the bees, remained and honey and honey comb; and, in short, for preserve the bees in a healthy and properous condition, and accomplishing every thing expected or desired, and heretofore constructed.

Bee-culturists, and all those desiring the instance tion to the public of the best and most consensus thin every constructed, are carnestly requested to an amine this one for themselves, and see if it may that it claims to be.

The following are a few of the many testiminal which might be given, showing the superioriy of this Hive:— I, the undersigned, having examined the puter Bee-Hive of Mr. D. Bonsall (J. A. Dugdale's Park), most cheerfully say, that I consider it the best adjust to the purpose intended, and the most perfect of the thing of the kind which I have ever seen. Burton, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1849. SEABURY FORD, Daniel Bonall: It affords me great pleases a state, that I have examined a model of bugdales to tent Moth-proof Bec-Hive, and that, in my opinia, it is better adapted to meet all the requisites of some plets Hive, than any with which I have been a quainted. I have secured the right to use it, and have determined to test its merits along side of (a ton's and two other patents, as well as the old disk ioned Hives, all of which I have in use in my plan; Cleveland, Sept. 21, 1849. J. P. KIRILAND Cayuga County Agricultural Society.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Cayuga County Agricultural Society on mechang articles, hereby certify that we have examined a ken Hive of Mr. Daniel Bonsall'a, (Jos. A. Dugdale's) tent,) and do not hesitate to say, that it is the less constructed hive we have ever seen, and we should that it was no near perfect as any headings that it was no near perfect as any headings to the construction.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Mahoning County Agricultural Society, as nachanic articles, hereby certify that we have examine a Bee-Hive of Daniel Bonsail's, patented by J. A. Daydale, and do not hesitate to say, that it is the bed-constructed Hive we have ever seen. We can reconstructed to a person who may need it. clared by the committees authorized to decide, to be superior to all others.

We have already trespassed on the columns of the

From the Kennebec Journal.

may be placed. DR. PERKINS, President of Vermont Medical Callege, the country, considers it a 'composition of rare ex-cellence for the cure of that formidable disease, Ca-Norwich, April 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir—Agreeably to their quest of your agent, we will cheerfully state what as have known of the effects of your CHEERY IECTORAL, and they have been asionishing interesting. Mrs. Betsey Streeter has been afflicted with a steri and relentless cough, which reduced her very lo ry. Numerous remedies had been tried wifeet before the CHERRY PECTORAL; has cured her. George Watkinson, Esq. had ton has cured her. George Watkinson, Esq. had, to are knowledge, been afflicted with Asthma for sless years, and grown yearly worse, until the (HERRY PECTORAL has entirely removed the disease, and he is as free from any of its symptoms as we see. The Rev. Mark Dane had been so severely anacked with the Bromehitis as to disable him from his duties. The Rev. Mark Dane had been so severely all with the Bronchitis as to disable him from his and nothing had afforded him relief until I aing) carried him a bottle of your PECTORAL acured him at once, and he now officiates at in his visco. usual in his place.

These are three of the cases in which we have

known it successful, but never to fail. We have a pleasure in certifying to these facts; and are, residently to these facts; and are, residently in the facts is a successful. ed sir, your humble

REV.] DAVID THORNING, [HON.] JOSEPH BATTLES. HON. JOSEPH BATTLES.

Among the distinguished authorities who have given their names to recommend CHERRY PEUL RAL, as the best remedy that is known for the Affections of the Lungs, are 'The London Lancet,' the nadian Journal of Medical Science,' Boston Medical Roylew,' New Jersey Medical Reporter, Prof. Wissers, Harvard College; Prof. Bartlett, Transiynia University of Medicine; President Perent, Prof. Wissers, Cheveland, College, Dr. Valentine Mort, New York city; Parker Cleveland, Bowdon College, Prof. Buttername, The Mort, New York city; Parker Cleveland, Bowdon College, Prof. Buttername, William Cheron, William Cheron, William Cheron, Medical College, Gregor, William Cheron, Medical College, Prof. Buttername, William College, Milliam Cheron, Carlotte, Prof. Buttername, Prof. Rousenbaum Leipsic.

The public have but to know the virtues and as interpretable.

toni hing success of the 'CHERRY PECTORAL' in curing diseases of the Lunga, when they will feel secured from these dangers, whenever this remedy can be obtained.

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Jan 26

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M. LLOYD G. TOL. XX.

> SPEE HON. JOHN C. N THE SLAVE ERED IN THE SENAT MARCH 4,

Conch Having now, Senators, sangers the Union, and viained its nature and chain recurs, How can the I answer, there is but, and that is, by adopting the States belonging the can remain in their bonor and their themselves were belonged to the states belonging the same and their themselves with the same and their themselves and their themselves the same and the same and their themselves the same and the their honor and their y one way by which that y reviewing the causes an produced. Do that, unony and kind feeling, tored, and every appre-aion removed. The quans can this be done?

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in the opposite charact
majority of the States, it
concentrate them by p concentrate them by p Besides, this cry of Un se whom we cannot mally comes from our a dieve them to be since aion, they would necessitution. It made the estitution would be to only reliable and certa Constitution is, to a violating it, and to opts to violate it. It is g these high duties, than eserved, and with it the But, how, then, stands the Union by our assai t? Have they abstair tution? Let the man onstitution providing for tyes, answer. I cite the stance, (for there are e violation, in this par lipable to be denied. athully to repel violation, their control of the their course in references. et their course in refere avery question, which een carried on for fiftee arpose of abolishing slipet all acknowledge twer. Let them show a log period, in which the

tors, or their many attended to be unconstituted to be unconstituted they have brought ow can we, with all the at they are sincere in the Union, or avoid the cloak of patriotism, tended to increase the v-reaken the force of on Nor can we regard the the Union, on the part and allants, as sincere, wh upon the Union evident ing us with disunion, when the course the Union, their course in receiling these assets in repelling these assau thors as enemies of the this, and pursue the co-for them to explain. Nor can we find any us from seceding from fulfil the objects for we

ing permanently and I means of oppression in contrary, we find much us, should we be force etween submission ar Nor can the Union I of the illustrious south repose on the western was one of us—a slav have studied his histo justify submission to great fame rests on the he was careful to avoir was prompt and decide that, in this respect, w There existed then, between the parent co It was a union that ha ple of the colonies. I tending care, the col up and prospered throi til they became popule were not limited to the

tural and other producting commerce, which country for the trouble and protecting them. and protecting them.
Washington was be
to manhood under tha
ly distinction in its se
son to believe that he
But his devotion was se
d to it not see ed to it, not as an When it failed to fulf When it failed to fulf ing protection, was or pressing the colonies, sword and head the g union was forever of these States establ crowning glory of fame over the whole the latest posterity.— Nor can the place

Nor can the plan Senator from Kentuction, save the Union mark, the plan propodirectly to the consist able Senator, that in whatever is intended adopted it, because a ed abilities, who we ed abilities, who we speech and explanafully capable to do have repited to him. The plan of the Union, because it fying the States corthe Union, that they honor remain in the modification of the effect the same object the territory acquire well known that the Wilmot proviso, an resolutions to resist sition is not to the sition is not to the same object. The same object of the constitutional equality as member equality as member equality as member of the constitutional equality as member of the constitution of the constit